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SUNDAY, JUNE 3, 1906.

The Conference Rate Bill.

We think it may fairly be called the Tillman rate bill, as it has come from the conference. The impress of the South Carolinian is all over the measure that was agreed to by the six men who had the last guess. In every stage of its progress this measure has been "just about to be" emasculated; and from every stage it has come forth strengthened and bettered. It comes from conference a better, safer, more efficient, more useful bill than it was when it was turned over to the conferees.

The anti-rebating provision is stronger than ever. So is the pipe line provision. So is the provision giving the Interstate Commission authority over joint routes and rates.

The requirement of five days' notice and a hearing before an order of the commission may be suspended is retained. It took a hard fight and, report says, a quid pro quo, to keep this highly useful provision in the measure. Senator Tillman, for the general good, surrendered, which was near to his heart, in order to save what he properly thought was of vastly more importance. He did right.

The membership of the commission is finally fixed at seven, which, considering the immense amount of work required, is the proper conclusion. The present commissioners are retained in office. They have won a long fight, for the railroads wanted to legislate them out. They have won because they deserved and had public confidence.

The anti-pass amendment which was drafted by the conferees and substituted for that of the Senate is the one questionable thing in the conference report. It prohibits absolutely all free transportation, and makes the penalties apply equally to the giver and the user. If this shall be held to prevent free passes for railroad employees and officers it will be ridiculous, and the impossibility of such a provision may be made the excuse, when the public is not watching, for repealing all anti-pass legislation. The pass should be abolished, but to prevent employees and officers from using it is going beyond the limit of good sense.

But this is only an incident. The bill is a good one. It has been growing better for a long time. It ought to include the power to fix minimum rates and the relation of rates. It ought to provide for an immediate valuation of all railroad properties, and it is earnestly to be hoped that Senator La Follette will press, at another session, his proposition to have this done. The favorable expressions that have greeted his first effort in this direction argue success for the next.

It has been a long and a hard fight. The men who have borne the brunt of it in different phases are too numerous to permit a list, lest deserving ones be omitted. But to them all the country owes the substantial assurance of its gratitude and appreciation.

Mind Your Lawn.

A practical work which may easily result in great benefit to the Capital has been started by the organization of a local "Parking Association." Already 300 or 400 citizens have joined and pledged themselves to keep their front yards in good condition the year around. The promoters hope to enroll 100,000 members (which is a big hope), and thus obtain the co-operation of all the householders of the Capital toward making the streets of the city beautiful not for their trees alone, but for their lawns as well.

If this body does nothing else than this it can count itself enormously useful. Washington yards, front and back, are now none too well kept. The extra beauty, healthfulness, and value which trim lawns obtain for the community have not been had in Washington. They can only be had through the activity and interest, the sweat-making labor, of those who control the yards. This association aims to produce just that kind of interest.

The "Parking Association" will do well, however, to co-operate with the committee of architects which plans to help at this same work and develop it in such places as offer

the greatest advantages by the harmonious treatment of adjoining yards. Both bodies can well give attention to the removal of unsightly fences. Billboards all over town blatantly obtrude their offensiveness on the sight of everybody; nearly all of them can be removed if these two associations go at the work in earnest. They ought to work together against the common enemies of indifference, exclusiveness, and commercial ugliness.

The Isle of Pines.

Seldom are both sides of a question so fairly presented as by Richard Harding Davis in his excellent article, "Who Owns the Isle of Pines?" in the current number of Collier's.

A good deal has been heard about this West Indian island, although it has never been generally recognized as the setting of Stevenson's great story of adventure, "Treasure Island." Senator Morgan of Alabama has kept the island in the public eye by assailing the Administration for an un-American policy relative to its ownership. An international question there has been, but few people understood it, and fewer still knew what sort of a wave-washed territory is in dispute. Mr. Davis tells all about it.

It is not a large island. "In one day you can drive from one side of it to the other." American invaders have come from Western farms that cost \$75 an acre and brought in from \$7 to \$15 a year. They have purchased land on the Isle of Pines at from \$25 to \$50 an acre, and in six years, when the oranges begin to grow, the land will yield per acre, according to expectations, from \$100 to \$400 a year. Of these Americans Mr. Davis says:

"The men I met—and I went all over the island—were genuine settlers. They were men who had sold their farms in the States and who had come to the Isle of Pines to make a new home, and were as busy as bees in making it."

This statement would seem to dispose of the charge that the Americans on the island are of the adventurer type; that they are land sharks and wildcat speculators.

Mr. Davis does not dissent from the view expressed by Secretary Root—which is President Roosevelt's contention—that "the island is lawfully subject to the control and government of the Republic of Cuba." Nevertheless, Mr. Davis observes:

"Of the meaning of the treaty (Treaty of Paris), there can be no doubt, but that it is in dispute, and that the title still is in 'suspense,' is, I believe, for both Cuba and the United States most fortunate. It makes it possible to consider the disposal of the island, not as that island was eight years ago, but as it is today."

In the days of Spanish rule few Cubans went to the Isle of Pines, except as prisoners. Following the ratification of the treaty, many Americans went there and settled, with the idea that the island was American soil. These Americans now own seven-eighths of the entire island. They pay that proportion of the taxes, and without representation in the Government. Under the circumstances, Mr. Davis may be right in his conclusion:

"A compromise best adapted to satisfy everyone would seem to be to purchase the island outright." But there is one trouble with this proposal. The appetite of our Government for islands is satiated.

What the Constituents Want.

You can't expect a Congressman, who is elected by the people of his home district to look after the District of Columbia. We owe all we have to the people back home, and the only way any influence can be brought to bear on a member is through this constituency.

Thus speaks Representative Sims of Tennessee to the Northwest Suburban Citizens' Association. It is not a new view. Twenty other Congressmen, covering a period of as many years, have expounded it in the Capitol and out. It is known to have the support of the Speaker at this very moment.

Yet it is not founded in experience. The District cannot complain of a lack of interest in its affairs on the part of Congressmen. Sometimes there is ground for opposing their judgment, but no one familiar with the course of District legislation will doubt that the members of District committees and most of their fellows in both houses are genuinely and deeply interested in the welfare of the Capital.

The situation would not be hopeless for the District, it would not turn up toward the cataract of an elective government, if it were true, as Mr. Sims contends, that the only way members can be interested in the District of Columbia is through their constituents. Their constituents are today deeply interested in the Capital of the country, very deeply interested.

Any Congressman who will take the trouble to ask will find that out. A dozen signs of it can be had without asking. The Government buildings at Chicago, St. Louis, and Portland were crowded with constituents of Congressmen, giving every

manifestation of pride in the display of this country's development, resources, and power. Their country and their country's Capital are closely associated in their minds. If they had their way they would make every feature of the American Government superior in quality to the corresponding feature of any other government in the world—its diplomatic stations, its consular service, its army, its navy, its Federal buildings away from Washington, and particularly its Capital. Old Senator Sherman only spoke the experience of all his colleagues when he said:

I have taken thousands of my fellow-citizens from Ohio around this Capital, and I never yet heard any one of them say it was too fine.

If recent proof of this is needed, let Mr. Sims note the reception by country papers of the news that four of the blocks which discredit Washington are to be cleared and offices erected on them for three of the departments. The "patent insides" men "played it up." The country editors printed it and enlarged upon it. The exchange table revealed a general interest in it and favor for it, particularly in the agricultural districts, that ought to move any House to approve the measure without delay. Congressmen who hope to find favor with the people of this country can learn much to their advantage by reading what the country papers have had to say on that subject.

Why Men Stay Home.

The following has an extra interest in that it comes from Cincinnati:

"Why Men Stay Away From Church, As Told By Themselves," was the subject of an address delivered before a meeting of ministers of the Presbyterian Church today by the Rev. Charles E. Walker, of Hartford, Conn.

The Rev. Walker made an extensive canvass of church absentees by mail asking why they stayed away from services. Each of those who answered, he said, gave one or more of the following excuses:

1. Work six days and reserve Sunday for recreation.
2. Church members too cold to make feel welcome.
3. Church members do not show a willingness to pay debts.
4. Preachers' sermons are ancient and uninteresting.
5. Too many hypocrites in the church.

The dispatch does not give the answers made by the Rev. Walker to these five explanations. As a non-ecclesiastical publication, however, The Times ventures the following:

1. Why not try the recreation of a service at church? There is more rest in the right kind of a church than there is in the best front porch that ever was built.

2. Why not try setting an example to the cold church members? That's what they seem to need most.

3. Why blame the church especially because some of its members do not pay their debts? The church is no worse in that respect than any other human institution.

4. Why not suggest subjects to the preacher? If he like the men who make newspapers he will welcome them as so much stock in trade. Few sermons will be dry if you suggest the text.

5. Why not swell the ranks of the non-hypocrites? It cannot possibly be that this objection is only a subterfuge.

These answers are not offered with any thought of meeting all the objections that can be made to going to church. They are designed to show merely how fatuous a thing it is to excuse your own shortcomings by the faults of other people.

The President does well to arrange to attend and present the prize flag to the winners of the annual competitive drill of the High School Cadet Corps.

That contest is one of the chief events of the local school year. It is a struggle after the President's own heart, in which every participant fights with all his might and in which the victory goes not to the company which puts forth the greatest effort at the finish merely, but to that which has been putting forth the greatest effort throughout months of preparation.

Were Theodore Roosevelt himself in the Washington High Schools—as soon he will have two sons there—this drill would be the focus of most of his interest and all his hopes. It should please him to be there as much as it will please the boys to have him there.

A WAIL BY WILLIE.

(Being a poem composed by himself.)
I just like 2 go & sea.
A bassaw game & sneek in free
You mi bed off 4 over team
But sunnow nowdays I want seam
to bare to go 4 wenn I do
I had 2 sit & mope & stew
& watch that skunk & Jerry Blair
a struttin round & looking thare,
Its jest enuff 2 make me sick
2 see that kid that I kin lick
With 1 hand tide behind me back
I talkin with sun bassaw crack
That I would give m. Iers 2 no
& joaken with em jest az tho
It was a nordinaty thing
I jest kant stand there site bi ging.
Whi Jimmy he kant bat a tall
You ought 2 see him toss a bawl,
While jest last week I pitched & beat
Thee Boomerangs of fourteenest steat
Thare he is with aw them guys
& watch that skunk & Jerry Blair
& me a lookin on-o gee
Jest wate till he runs foul of me!
WILLIE (aged 9).

OH, DON'T!

If you want to lick your wife,
Lick her;
Beat her till she's tired of life—
Kick her;
Don't use what you think is keen
Sarcasm from morn till e'en,
And enjoy it with a mean
Smicker.
—Cleveland Leader.

HONOR MEMORY OF CONFEDERATE DEAD

Will Decorate Graves of Heroes of Lost Cause.

SERVICES AT ARLINGTON

Ceremonies Will Be Impressively Conducted at National Cemetery This Afternoon.

Confederate Memorial Day Program

Sounding the "Assembly" call, by Augustus Pentland, principal musician, Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry Band.

"America," by the Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry Band.

Invocation, by Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim.

"Lead, Kindly Light," quartet, by Mrs. Annie Grant-Fugitt, Mrs. Armand Gumprecht, William D. McFarland, Charles F. Goodchild.

Oration, by Hon. Hilary A. Herbert.

"Rock of Ages," by the band.

Address, Hon. John Sharp Williams.

"Nearer, My God, to Thee," quartet.

Unveiling of the "Southern Cross," presented by A. J. McLaurin Camp, No. 305, unveiled by Miss Elizabeth Gould.

"Abide With Me," by the Choral Cross.

Benediction, by the Rev. W. E. Locke.

"Taps," by Augustus Pentland.

Decoration of graves.

Decoration of unknown Union dead.

"The Blue and the Gray," Ripley, by the band.

Decoration of grave of Gen. Joseph Wheeler. "Face to Face," by the Thirteenth U. S. Cavalry Band.

Tribute will be paid this afternoon to the Confederate dead who lie in Arlington Cemetery. The 267 dead of the "Lost Cause," who are buried near the many who fell on the Union side, will be honored by stirring oratory, martial music, and impressive ceremony.

The exercises will begin at 4 o'clock and will be under the auspices of the Confederate Veterans' Association, Camp No. 171, District of Columbia, the United Sons of Confederate Veterans, the United Daughters of the Confederacy, and the Southern Relief Society of the District of Columbia.

The oration of the day will be made by the Hon. Hilary A. Herbert, and a second address will be delivered by Representative John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who will speak on the proposition to erect a suitable memorial at Arlington to the Confederate dead.

The invocation will be pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Randolph H. McKim, and the benediction by the Rev. W. E. Locke. The music for the evening will be furnished by the Thirteenth United States Cavalry Band and a local quartet.

One of the most impressive and beautiful features of the exercises will be the unveiling of the "Southern Cross" and the forming of the choral cross by a number of Southern girls dressed in white. This is an old custom at Arlington, and is especially significant.

The graves of the dead Confederates will then be decorated by the girls who formed the cross and other people present.

The chairmen of the committees in charge of the exercises are as follows: Joint committee, Capt. John M. Hickey; invitations, program, and music, John T. Callaghan; flowers, Mrs. George S. Covington; choral cross, Mrs. Rust Smith; donations, Mrs. J. T. Callaghan; transportation, W. B. Horne; order, Benjamin Thrift.

EXPRESS TRAIN DASHED INTO AN OPEN DRAW

Engine Plunges Into River, Three Cars Derailed; No Lives Are Lost.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Jan. 2.—The St. Louis express, leaving this city at 2:14 this afternoon, was wrecked on the Hackensack draw.

An open draw allowed the engine to go into the river. Three of the cars were derailed, but no lives were lost. Engineer Joseph H. Ellis and fireman W. H. Wessmer saw their danger in time to jump and escaped. The engineer's ankle was sprained in his fall.

HELD 12,000 REHEARSALS, GAVE 4,000 PERFORMANCES

LONDON, June 2.—Dr. Hans Richter, who directs the Wagner performances at Covent Garden Opera House, has just conducted his 12,000th public performance, which was for "Die Walkure."

His record includes some 12,000 full rehearsals and 25,000 to 35,000 piano rehearsals. Dr. Richter, who is sixty-three, came to England first twenty-seven years ago.

WRECKED RAILROAD TRAINS BECAUSE HE HAD TO WALK

MONTREAL, June 2.—Sanford Commission, a Russian, was sentenced to three years in the penitentiary by Judge Desnoyers for having placed ties, stones, iron, and other obstacles on the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk tracks at Pointe Claire. Commission gave as his excuse that he did not like to see other people riding when he had to walk.

DISTRICT BILLS HANGING FIRE BEFORE CONGRESS

Many Matters of Importance That Are Either Awaiting Action or Are Held Pending the Signature of President Roosevelt.

Congress yet has many bills of local interest pending before the House and Senate. The following list shows the more important measures, with their legislative status:

To regulate the speed of automobiles—Passed the House; reported favorably by the Senate District Committee; on the Senate calendar.

To establish uniform building lines—Passed the Senate; reported by House District Committee; on the House calendar.

To protect birds and wild animals—Passed the House; in the Senate committee.

For the protection of producers of milk and cream—Passed House; in Senate committee.

For the compulsory education of children—Passed House and Senate; awaits the President's signature to make it a law.

To regulate child labor—Passed the House; reported by the Senate committee; on the Senate calendar.

To define usury—Reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

Communicable Diseases.

For the prevention of communicable diseases—Reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To further regulate the payment of damages near the site of the new Union Station—Reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To regulate the keeping of employment agencies—Reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To reorganize the Fire Department and increase firemen's salaries—Reported by House committee, on House calendar as unfinished business.

To amend the new fire escape law so as to remove some of its objectionable features; favorably reported to the

House committee by the District Commissioners.

To punish the turning in of false fire alarms; passed House and Senate, awaits the President's signature.

For the temporary maintenance of the Long Bridge and to compel the placing of 4-inch tires on all wagons weighing, when loaded, 4,500 pounds; reported by the House committee, on the House calendar as unfinished business.

Local Smoke Law.

To make the local smoke law applicable to steam railroad engines and to provide additional facilities for trackage at the Union Station; passed the House, now in Senate committee.

To reorganize the local public school system and to increase the salaries of teachers; passed the House, reported by the Senate committee.

To require the street railway companies to sprinkle certain parts of the streets over which their cars are operated; reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

For the preliminary treatment of muddy Potomac water by chemical process before it enters the filtration beds; reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To close grocery and provision houses on Sundays; reported by the House committee; on the House calendar.

To provide routes by which the street railway companies shall have access with their cars to the new Union Station, and to increase the tax on certain corporations; before the Senate Committee.

PENROSE CONFERS WITH ROOSEVELT

Presumed He Discussed Pennsylvania Politics With President.

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania had a long conference with the President at the White House last night, but would not make any statement when he left the Executive Mansion. It is presumed that the Keystone State Senator was discussing the political situation in his State.

The Republican State convention meets next Wednesday at Harrisburg, and from all reports the party is not in the strongest condition. There is a strong anti-sentiment against the regular Republicans, and fusion with the Democrats is not at all improbable. It is understood that the Pennsylvania regulars are looking anxiously toward the White House for aid.

In the elections last fall, in which the reform element swept the regulars off their feet, the President turned a deaf ear to all appeals, and it is to be presumed that he will still decline his aid unless he feels assured that the platform contains all the necessary reform planks.

In the last few months, however, Senator Penrose has shown much strength at the White House. He is a frequent caller, and while he merely says to the newspaper reporters, "I paid a social call," it is known that he is freely consulted by the President on various matters. Just now Senator Penrose is championing the cause of Assistant Secretary Barnes, whose nomination as postmaster of Washington is being held up.

WOODEN BARS IN CELL OF A NOTED CRIMINAL

Jett, Accused of Murder, Might Easily Have Broken Jail at Cynthiana.

CYNTHIANA, Ky., June 2.—Workmen engaged in repairing the cell occupied by Curt Jett, in the county jail, discovered that two iron bars had been pieced with wood. The wood was painted the color of the bars, and made the same shape so that detection had not been made until scraped for painting. When the wood was removed an opening was made large enough for a man to pass through. This cell was occupied by Jett and White during their exciting trial two years ago, and Jett was placed in it when brought from the penitentiary at Frankfort several months ago to stand trial for the murder of Tom Cockrell.

Authorities are of the opinion that the wood was placed in the bars when the jail was built, and think Jett had no knowledge of it being there. Jett's trial is set for Monday. Special Judge Botts, of Owenton, will preside.

LOCAL DENTAL SOCIETY ELECTS ITS DELEGATES

The National Capital Dental Society at its meeting last night elected Drs. Daly, Howland, Woddo, Hosselbach and Shafhirt, as delegates at the meeting of the national association, which will take place in Atlanta, Ga., on September 18. Several clinics were given and a paper was read by Dr. William B. Daly.

PARIS FIRE RECORD IS EXCEPTIONALLY LOW

PARIS, June 2.—Four fires a day is the record for the last year in Paris, according to the statistics of the fire department, which have just been published. Only six lives were lost in fires during the entire year.

MUTUAL INSURERS TO BE PROTECTED

Prominent Men Incorporate to Look After Interests of Policyholders.

An organization to protect all interests of the policyholders of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, and also to protect the company as far as possible from adverse legislation in the several States and countries where it may do business, was incorporated yesterday under the name of "The Mutual Life Policyholders' Association." The corporation states in its application that it is not connected with the actual business of insurance in any way, that no financial responsibility rests upon any of its members, and that it is maintained by the voluntary contribution of its members. The following are the officers of the corporation: President, Bernard N. Baker, president of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company of Baltimore; vice president, Calvin Tomkins, of New York; secretary, Russell W. Fish, and treasurer, Robert N. Harper. The incorporators are Maurice Francis Egan, of the Catholic University; Robert N. Harper, and Bernard N. Baker.

Among the managers of the associations besides the officers are mentioned John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi; ex-Gov. Frank W. Rollins, of New Hampshire; Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, E. S. Clark, attorney general of Arizona; Col. Albert A. Pope, Prof. N. E. Wilson, of the University of Nevada, and Julius Ullman, of Vienna, Austria.

MYSTERIOUS DISMISSAL OF MYSTERIOUS SUIT

Mother of Girl Who Sued Millionaire Uncle for Assault Indignant at Proceedings.

CLEVELAND, June 2.—The suit for \$300,000 filed nearly a year ago by Miss Hazel Lawrence, aged eighteen, against her uncle, Mortimer J. Lawrence, the millionaire publisher and member of the New York Yacht Club, for alleged criminal assault, has been dismissed.

Mrs. Clara Lawrence, the young woman's mother, heard of it today and was very indignant. The young woman had asked damages on the charge that her uncle, sixty years old, had attacked her while a lawn fete was in progress at his Bell Flower avenue residence.

The dismissal was signed by Attorney T. H. Johnson; Disette, Disette & Disette, and Carr, Stearns & Chamberlain.

"Neither my daughter nor I ever heard of any settlement," said Mrs. Lawrence. "I'll have the case reinstated, and I'll go before the grand jury again and tell the facts in the case."

It was understood in court that Lawrence had paid \$35,000. He is a stockholder in the Lawrence Publishing Company and the Lawrence-Williams Company.

GIRL BURGLAR OF 18 ROBS HER OWN FATHER

MILWAUKEE, June 2.—Milwaukee has a girl burglar, but her career was a short one. Her name is Ella Berndt, eighteen years old, and she picked out her own father, Emil, as her first victim. Berndt told a jury in the district court that last Saturday night he was awakened to find a masked figure at his bedside holding a revolver to his head. He obeyed a peculiarly gruff voice which warned him to be silent, and after the robber had left the room he found that \$50 had been taken. The next day he picked up his coat and vest near his daughter's room, and later found a pair of boy's trousers there. Ella confessed and the father was spared her father.

She was sent to the industrial school for three years.

WANTED—PRESIDENT BY VENEZUELAN

Castro and Gomez Tire of Their Jobs.

BOTH WOULD QUIT

But There Is No One to Take Their Places—Castro, on Vacation, Refuses to Resume Duties.

The ultra-dilettante French game of Caston and Alphonse has struck the administration officials of Venezuela, with the result that no one in that troublesome little South American republic knows who is or will be the President.

"I beg of you, please do not accept," says General Castro, who has been gradually sliding out of office the past two months, courtesying low to his former political rival, General Gomez. The latter, as a sort of Vice President, has been acting as chief executive of the nation since Castro returned to his old home in the Andes for a vacation, and respite from official responsibilities.

Gomez Doesn't Want It.

"No, my dear Castro, only I the honor will accept after you are done with it," replies Gomez.

This is about the situation, according to information received at the State Department, presumably from Minister Russell at Caracas.

When Castro slipped away into the mountains it was up to Gomez. Now it comes to pass that the latter has tired of the job and feeling that he has had sufficient honor has called upon Castro to return to the valley and again take up the reins of government.

Castro Weary of Honors.

Castro benignly suggests that he has had the office long enough and he would divide the honors permanently with Gomez, thus stepping out himself, altogether. Gomez, it now develops, according to yesterday's dispatches, has politely turned down the proposition, and asked for a meeting with Castro, to talk the matter over. Castro was too busy resting in the mountains, so now Gomez threatens to call a special session of congress, to which he will tender his resignation with the request that it be politely accepted.

Two months ago a Colorado man, General Bell, who had been adjutant general of the State militia, was offered the job of becoming general manager of the Venezuelan army, and now it appears that there is a possible opening for some bright young American to go down to South America and settle the difficulty by taking up the job of president.

AMERICANS FORCED TO FLY CUBAN FLAG

Coastwise Fleet to Isle of Pines Compelled to Change Their Register.

MOBILE, Ala., June 2.—Word from Neuva Gerona, Isle of Pines, is to the effect that the Cuban authorities have gotten the little fleet of American coastwise vessels operating between Cuba and the Isle of Pines tied up in a knot that can only be loosened by flying the Cuban flag. Some months ago the republic of Cuba announced that vessels flying the American flag engaged in coastwise trade must change their register and become Cuban bottoms. There was a howl from the American owners, but it was only faint and was subdued almost immediately through intimidation.

Somewhere in the treaty of Paris, whether it was inserted in that treaty as a part of the Platt amendment or in the original is not known, is a clause where America retained the right to engage in coastwise trade for a period of ten years. According to the actions of Cuba, it must have all been a dream, for the right is repudiated, and now American vessels are being forced to fly the Cuban flag, employ a Cuban master or withdraw.

Persons returning from Neuva Gerona say that the small fleet of American vessels is tied up, but one by one the owners are giving in to the inevitable. Recently the twin-screw steamer Crystal Colon, built in an American port on the Atlantic seaboard, was taken to Cuba flying the American flag, for operation in the Cuban coast trade and to the Isle of Pines. She was built by a wealthy concern, and the company intended putting up a fight, but the Cuban government gave her owner just thirty days to change their minds, or register the vessel and fly the Cuban flag. Word from Cuba is that she is now flying the Cuban flag.